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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1922.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MINERS REACH UNITED FRONT FOR WALKOUT

Internal Dissension Ends As Farrington Agrees To Strike April 1.

RAILMEN INDICATE DESIRE TO HELP

Engineers Will Discuss Possible Alliance With Coal Unions.

CLEVELAND, March 24.-Having liminated threatened internal dissensions within the ranks, the United Mine Workers will present a solid front in the coal tie-up, scheduled for midnight, March 31. This was assured tonight, following the first session of the miners'

policy committee of 116 members

At the outset of the conference which was called to outline plans for the conduct of the strike, international officers won an importof the powerful Illinois delegation, ant point when Frank Farrington, representing 90,000 miners.

aounced his group would join 100 per cent in the walkout. It had been feared Farrington would bolt if the committee did not approve his demands for negotiating separate wage agreements with Illinois operators.

Promises to Strike.

Intenseness of the meeting was relieved when Farrington said, "we are going to strike on April 1. We did not break from the main body."

That the miners will have full financial support of at least one of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods, the locomotive engineers, was predicted as a result of statements by Warren S. Stone, engiwas predicted as a result of statements by Warren S. Stone, engineers' chief, that his organization
will meet with mine representatives
to discuss a possible alliance effective during the walkout period.
W. G. Lee, of the railroad trainmen said he will attend the joint
session. If invited by Lewis. This
conference is expected to be called
immediately following adjournment
of the ndiley committee.

Outlines Four Demands

Assured aid, "financially and mor-ally," from rail unloss, and the American Federation of Labor, polcommitteemen today reiterated strike would be a "fight to a unless operators agree to their demands. demands, outlined by Will-

Green, secretary treasurer of the International Union, to the policy "war council," included:

1. Settlement of differences in local mine districts through direct his wireless experiments. egotiators with district leaders.
2. Continuation of the present basic mine wages.

These materially are the same demands which operators almost unanimously refused to accept in turning down miners' overtures for of central four-State wage negotiations, Green told the com-Farrington was bitterly assailed

not satisfy Murray, who then charged on the floor of the committee that Farrington's Illinois or-ganization had given \$35,000 to the Oklahoma City Leader to carry on propaganda against the internapropaganda against the interna-tional union leadership.

Farrington declared this was an

untruth and challenged Murray to "The fact of the matter is that our

organization loaned \$36,000 to the organization loaned \$35,000 to the Oklahoma paper and that we have a perfectly good security, and second mortgage bonds on the newspaper plant tucked away in our office safe." Farrington said.

President Lewis Intervenes. As the word-battle increased, with retorts flying thick and fast, Presiintervened to prevent

serious trouble. serious trouble.

After the meeting it was stated nothing definite in the way of formulating strike plans had been accomplished, and that the real work of the conference was held-over for

morrow's session.

Most of the plans likely will deal with methods of financing the walkout and increasing the miners' \$2,000,000 emergency "war chest."

150,000,000 RUBLES FOR DRESS SUIT

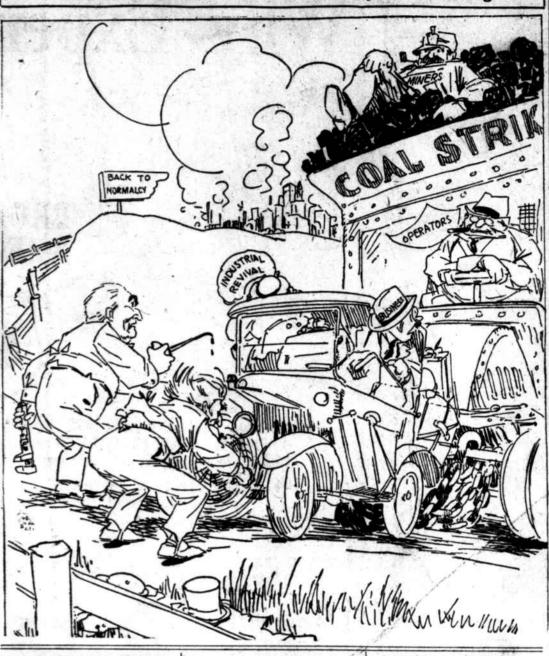
LONDON, March 24.—The Soviet has capitulated to convention, It will buy dress suits for its dele-LONDON, March 24.—The Soviet has capitulated to convention. It will buy dress suits for its delegates to the Genoa convention.

The Moscow government received notification from the allies that when the Soviet delegates go to Genoa they will be expected to adorn themselves in the evening with the customary hard-boiled shirt and swallowtail coat of formal attire.

The Soviet thereupon asked for bids from the best Moscow tailors,

The Soviet thereupon asked for bids from the best Moscow tailors, finally appropriated the sum of 150,000,000 rubles for each man, wherewith to purchase the habili-ments of civilized society.

HOW DO THEY EXPECT US TO MAKE THE GRADE TOWING A LOAD LIKE THAT?—By J. N. Darling.



INVENTION BRINGS RADIO SOUND VIA **ELECTRIC WIRING**

Army Device Revolutionizes and Betters Method of Receiving.

the latest development, just perfected by Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, it

It does away with the common aerial. Instead, the electric com-

3. Six-hour day, five day week, time and a half for overtime, and double time on Sundays and holl-serves the same purpose. By this invention, the radio fan

would simply have to plug his re- the House Appropriations Commitwall, or the library lamp, or the vacuum cleaner socket and a concert or sermon or market report would fill the room with a clear-ness that the longest aerial could never insure.

Let, which is preparing the navaluation of the committee is adhering to its intention to reduce the personnel of the navy to 65,000, although never insure.

Illustrates Device.

Gen. Squier illustrated the the union, when, in reply to Far-rington's insistence upon direct ne-gotiations with Illinois operators, And to those present there can Negotiations with the operators clearly news, music, lectures and revious to April 1 would demoralize the miners' cause."

Farrington explained that under the Illinois miners' agreement with their operators they were compelled to meet and negotiate with operators before April 1.

Gen. Squier's desk. No headpieces to meet and negotiate with opera-tors before April 1.

"But." he added, "that only means were required, and the standard renegotiate—not sign a contract. A ceiving set with a loud speaking contract is not going to be signed."

Untrue. Says Illinois Man.

"Wired wireless or line radio will This explanation apparently did not satisfy Murray, who then harged on the floor of the committee that Farrington's Illinois or-canization had given \$35,000 to the congestion which has recently comarkless or line radio will probably do more than any other thing to solve the problems conforming Secretary Hoover's radio conference," Gen. Squier said. "The congestion which has recently comarkless or line radio will probably do more than any other thing to solve the problems conforming Secretary Hoover's radio conference," Gen. Squier said. "The congestion which has recently comarkless or line radio will probably do more than any other thing to solve the problems conforming Secretary Hoover's radio conference." about in the ether by the increase in the number of broadcasting sta-tions promises to be relieved by this new use of guided radio.

Has Alded Science.

This device adds one more to the long list of Squier's inventions in follows:

The Coal Strike — The President authorized the an-One of his first inventions revolu-tionized wire telegraphy by making nouncement that the administration it possible to send and receive mea-stages on the same wire at the same of suggestion to the bituminous

call "fading." This is the tendency ators to the government proposal of broadcasts to die out like p that they meet with the miners as of broadcasts to die out like p that they meet with the miners as phonograph that is running down provided in the agreement of 1920. Fading has driven to despair many Last October the miners' repre-Fading has driven to despair many amateurs as well as experts using sentatives declined to enter upon the common aerial. The tremen dous increase in radiation afforded tors, although they have in the by the electric light wires of a city present emergency expressed a will-puts an end to this, Squier said ingness to meet the operators. The In other words. "wired wireless" ingness to meet the operators. The administration does not think that this refusal of the miners is the city and any number of persons excuse the operators have no may attach receiving sets to an refusing to meet the miners. electric light socket and obtain per

Will Help Toll Service.

casting service.

The principle of "wired wireless"
was discovered by Squier several
years ago. He has been working
to perfect it ever since.

agreed to by one branch of the
Congress.

Reparations—The President continued to be of the opinion that the

Annapolis Grads Hit By Navy Bill

Only 200 of 541 Seniors to Get Commissions Under Its Provisions.

Only 200 of the 541 seniors who will be graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy this spring will be given commissions in the navy, under terms of the naval appropriation bill shortly to be offered in

the House.

The others will be given batchelors' degrees, three months' pay as midshipmen and tickets home. A like fate will await the three succeeding classes.

The reduction in the number of system necessary because of the cut to be made in personnel, as provided by the arms conference. Mr. Kelley is chairman of the subcommittee of

only to 85,000.

HARDING REGRETS STAND TAKEN BY **COAL OPERATORS**

President and Cabinet Convinced Strike Is Inevitable.

President Harding and the Cabinet considered, among a number of important matters yesterday, the forthcoming coal miners' strike. which the administration is now convinced cannot be averted.

Administration views on numer-

Later he played an impor- coal operators that they hold a con tant part in the development of ference with the miners. It did not the radio telephone. One thing that Squier's invention until Thursday when definite and does is to eliminate what experts final rejection came from the operadministration does not think that

Gratified by Treaty Vote.

Treaty Ratification — The President was very much gratified over-ratification by the Senate of the four-power Pacific treaty, but had no special comment to make at this

LEGION OFFICERS FACE INOUIRY BY VETERANS' BUREAU

District Chief to "Discipline" Employes for Criticism.

Sergeant Jasper Post, American Le-gion, and Norman E. Martindale, past commander of the same post, will be called on the carpet today at the Veterans' Bureau, where they

Gen. William G. Haan, who was commander of the Thirty-second Division during the world war, declared last night that he will make the two men explain their attitude, and, it is possible, suspend them from the bureau. Haan is district manager of the Fourth District, Veterans' Bureau, of which the Washington office is a part.

May Call Others.

Other members of Sergeant Jas-per Post, which is made up entirely of former enlisted men of the District, may also be put on the carpet as the result of the charges. These charges were that condi-tions at the bureau were "deplor-able:" that clerks did work which should be assigned to competent should be assigned to competent physicians, and that employes had been treated unfairly in the recent decentralization of the bureau. The action of Sergt. Jasper Post, almost all of whose members are employed at the bureau and many whom are disabled veterans which was announced exclusively in The Herald yesterday, created one of the biggest sensations of the ear among bureau workers. flying back and forth all day from

Charges and countercharges were office to office and veterans nent in other legion posts were out. spoken over the affair.

"The charges are most unfortunate and most untrue," Mr. Haan declared last night.

"I want to find out who made"

TOPEKA, Kans., March 24.—Kansas farm hands, observing the war-like attitude of the coal miners over proposed wage cuts, feel that the miners "ain't been nowhere or seen spoken over the affair.

these charges and why. They are unwarranted in my opinion and if examination today proves them un-warranted the guilty farties will be severely reprimanded," Mr. Haan declared. He added that suspension of employes in his department was

n his power and could be provoked in such a case as this. To Probe Causes.

Charges of "discrimination against and unfair treatment" of former service men by the bureau and "de-plorable" conditions existing within the bureau, made by the post at their meeting Thursday night, re-ceived immediate attention of Mr. Haan upon his return last night from Baltimore.

from Baltimore.

Severely criticising the "unwarranted action" of the post, Mr. Haan declared he would leave no stone untouched to unearth the causes behind the charges and their veracity. He intimated the charges were the outgrowth of discounted were the outgrowth of disgruntled employes of the bureau. This spirit, he intimated, might have been pro-voked by dissatisfaction growing out of transfers resulting from the decentralization of the former War Risk Bureau Risk Bureau.

Mr. Haan is post commander of the Lincoln Post. American Legion, with a 50 per cent enrollment of Veterans' Bureau employes. Past Post Comdr. Martindale, of the Scrgeant Jasper Post, is one of Haan's chieftains in the bureau, chief claim agent. Post Comdr. Frailey, Scrgeant Jasper Post, is employed in the claims division of the central office and for the next two years greant Jasper Post, is employed in the claims division of the central office. Mr. Haan is post commander of the Lincoln Post, American Legion, with a 50 per cent enrollment of

LOCKOUT FACES **MILLION MEN IN ENGLAND TODAY**

Engineer and Shipbuilding Employers Threaten To Post Notices.

ISSUE IS FORCED BY UNIONS' VOTE

Workers Persisting in Demands That Owners Call Managerial.

LONDON, March 24. - A lockout feeting more than a million men, and presenting the gravest industrial crisis in England since the country-wide mine strike a year ago and the threatened general strike by the triple alliance at that time, now confronts the nation.

The result of a ballot by forty seven unions of the engineering trades, regarding acceptance or re-jection of the employers' memoran-dum reserving certain managers' rights to themselves, showed tha rights to themselves, showed that workers strongly opposed to acceptance. The vote was 64,759 for rejection and 49,503 for acceptance, but the ballot represents the views of only a small proportion of the workers affected.

The employers declared recently

One Chance of Peace, If the employers' threats are carried out, therefore, the lockout no-tices will be posted tomorrow di-rected against both skilled and un-skilled labor and bringing the en-skilled labor and bringing the en-

gineering and shipbuilding indus-tries to a complete standstill. Apparently the only possibility of a settlement now rests with the decision of the union representa-tives to inform Sir Alan Smith, chairman of the employers' federa-tion, that the unions are willing, having tested the sentiment of the men, to undertake farther negotia-tions with a view to compromise. The present grave situation resuits from a controversy between day. This is explained as offactory the federation of employers and the Amalgamated Engineering Union over the right of employers to make their own decisions regarding overtime, as well as rutings upon what class of workmen shall be assigned

Government May Intervene.

Amalgamated and including the En-gineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation. the National Union of Foundry Workers, and the National are employed, as the result of resortiutions of protest against conditions in the bureau passed at a meeting of their post Thursday night.

Albert E. Haan, commander of Abraham Lincoln Post, son of Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, who was commander of the Thirty-scond commander of

Will Intensify Depression.

that the official figures do not in-clude 405,000 jobless boys and girls who ordinarily contribute to the support of their families.

Harvest Labor Envies Miners

Compare Farm Wages With "Princely" Union.

Pay. TOPEKA, Kans., March 24.-Kan-

Their wages, cut 37 per cent last year, are to be cut another 25 per cent this year, according to reports to the State board of agriculture. In the golden days of 1920 the Kansas farm hand arrived at his "office" in his own flivver—two installments paid-took off his college cut suit. folded it carefully, and jumped into overalls for a fer of exercise. Then away to town

Last year harvest hands got on

National figures show that the country as a whole, but beneficial average paid harvest help last sumto New England. mer was \$2.79. without board, and as the Kansas farmers paid \$4.70.

WOMEN RUN TOWN

SENATE RATIFIES FOUR-POWER TREATY BY 67 TO 27 AFTER FOUR HOURS FIGHT; ACCEPTS BRANDEGEE RESERVATION

PRINCIPAL EVENTS LEADING TO RATIFICATION OF PACT

Here are the principal events which led up to the ratification the four-power Pacific treaty by the Senate: August 11, 1921—President Harding sent out invitations for

December 31—Treaty signed at State Department. February 10, 1922—President Harding presented treaties

February 25-Foreign relations committee, after nine meetings, reported treaty favorably to the Senate.

March 1—Treaty and supplemental treaty laid before the

March 2-23—Treaty debated in Senate. March 24—Treaty ratified.

Jail More Wholesome Abode Than John F. Cook School

Principal Apologizes for Bad Odor from Drains, While Pupils Strain Eyes in Room Lighted by Single Gas Jet.

If The Herald reporter had to The jail is spotless. Its long corresponding five hours ridors are clean and light. It that if the engineers persisted in choose between spending five hours, their demands for rights which they consider managerial, a lock-out would follow. They permitted work to continue, however, during the taking of the ballot.

The firming reporter has a continue from the following five hours, and light. Its walls bright and put to shame the same length of time in the John best room in the Cook School, the undoubtedly would select the school. But disregarding the loss of prestign that the ventilization is pronounced perfect, and the ventilization leaves nothing a protracted residence to be desired. There are no dinky garding the loss of prestige that and the ventilation leaves nothing accompanies a protracted residence to be desired. There are no dinky in the local hoosegow, it is a much little gas gets striving to light the more desirable place of abode than building in the dark days that rob

> charge made by one of the pupils of the Cook School, that the school this school resulted in a personal visit by the writer which revealed conditions that would be objection-able in a printed description.

Drains Out of Order. Upon entering the door of the

She explained that the drains were out of order and that nothing could be done about it. The floor of the lavatory was covered with water that flowed into the hallway. The Amalgamated Engineering Union declined the employers' terms and has been subjected to a lockout for two weeks.

Other unions, associated with the Courages, which is highly possible.

furnaces, which is highly possible, it was pointed out, little chance of escape is offered the pupils.
Every room in the building is overcrowded and the school population is enstantly growing in this section Lighted by One Small Gas Jet.

On a rainy day the first thing to greet the eye is a room illumi-nated by one small gas jet that at-tempts to function without the aid f a tip, the net result be Will Intensify Depression.

The lockout, affecting more than a million men directly, and indirectly millions more, will intensify in a highly damaging way the general industrial depression which exists at present. Official figures show that on March 13, 1,330,000 men were registered with the govern
were registered with the govern
of a tip, the net result being about what one would expect from any ambitious candle. The children are been over their books in an entire the law of the land as a guaranty of the nation's safety."

Speaking ominously of the "failures of the past which invariably they were reading American history.

A the rain increased the result being about the plead for more "willing and frank obedience to the law of the iron of the iron of the plead for more "willing and frank obedience to the law of the iron of the ir were registered with the govern-ment as unemployed—while thou-grew darker, until the teacher was sands more are out of work, but have not recorded their names.

Labor leaders estimate that there are three dependents to each uncompleyed man. There also notes that the continue the regular school work, so the children were given their They also point out physical instruction

Suddenly and without warning the whole building trembled violently. None of the children looked up, and the principal explained that this was quite usual. Any large truck going by would have this effect, she said.

Has Stood for Half a Century. The records in the District Building show that the building was constructed between 1867 and 1871, when the addition was added. Its original cost was \$13,200, and it has never been equipped with a fire

These are the conditions under which the pupils of the John F. Cook School on O street northwest are attempting to secure an educaconditions exist in the District Jail.

The prisoners could all be taken from the building in case of fire, which, owing to the character o-the building, is hardly possible, ar-they would not be led through an inferno as would be the case should the Cook School take fire.

A jall is not supposed to compare favorably with a modern spartmer house, it is pointed out, but one has reason to be surprised when he finds it more desirable than a public school building located in the Capi-

HARDING STATES **CONTEMPT OF LAW** MENACES NATION

Scores Modern Tendencies in Talk Before Bible Class.

Disrespect of the law is threaten-ing the future of the nation, Presi-ratification and twelve Democrats in favor of ratification. Fifty-five Republicans voted in ng the future of the nation, Presi-

Speaking ominously of the "failures of the past which invariably have been preceded by contempt for the law, President Harding, talking before the Vaugh Bible Class of Calvary Baptist Church, called upon the church, "in a time like this, to put forth its utmost influence in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law."

Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, DuPont, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, Frellinghuyson, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Keyes, Ladd, Lenroot, "in a time like this, to put forth its utmost influence in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law."

Deplores Tendency.

Insisting that he did not wish to field. Sterling, Sutherland. Townsive too much weight to alarmist send, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson expressions. President Harding delared, "we must nevertheless recognize that there is a very apparent tendency to a lighter and a more frivolous view of the citizen's erlations to both the state and church While President Harding did not specifically mention any statute of the laws he believed held too lightly or any class of people he believed indiscreet in their observance of the law, he severely arraigned "people known as leaders, as thoroughly respected and able members of society. their communities become known

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS MEN FAVOR ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Continued On Page Two.

Committee Submits Report Pointing to Desirability of Great Lakes Project.

"2. That it can be constructed at Manufacturers of New England, an average \$4.70 a day without board, while the old family "hired man," staying on the farm, got \$35 a month and "keep."

St. Lawrence seaway project, are "3. That it will furnish a direct where there has been much opposi- reasonable cost. considering the those who left. now on record in favor of the and usable water route between

they believe they were lax in keep- special committee of nine members ing down with labor market figures. of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. appointed several great assistance in reducing othermonths ago by the executive com-IN NORTH DAKOTA mittee of the organization with directions to report upon the feasi- greatly lessen the inevitable trans-

This indorsement has come from

"1. That the project is feasible for the country as a whole, and beneficial to New England."

This year he has got to be up with the sun and still busy at twilight if he wants a job at 25 per cent less than the 1921 figures.

It is desirable not only or the foreign and domestic occur ports: "4. That it the near future this kansas, Democrats, presented a

means of transportation by water, special committee of nine members rail and motor, and that accordingly the St. Lawrence project will be or wise necessary expenditures of auditions to our rail facilities, and portation crisis, which will arise with a restoration of normal business and the natural growth of the country;
"5. That it will give to New York

made unanimously after long and careful research. The report says:
Our conclusions are:

and New England a very large, reliable and cheap source of hydroelectric energy; and
"6. That the project is desirable

HAS 31 ROLL CALLS

Decisive Majorities Cast **Against Numerous** Amendments.

CLEARS WAY FOR PENDING TREATIES

Underwood Wins Twelve Democrats to Aid of Pacific Pact.

power Pacific treaty, foundation of the accomplishments of the internaof armaments, was ratified by the

Scnate yesterday.

There were four votes more then the necessary two-thirds of the Senators present for this quadruple agreement stabilizing peace in the Pacific and terminating the Angle Japanese alliance — an agreement which taken together with the may reduction and other treaties, con-stitutes a historic achievement of the

Harding administration. Adds Brandegee Reservation

Had the four-power pact failed of ratification the work of the nims conference would have been destroyed. Senate attached to the resolution of ratification the so-called Brandegee reservation declaring that "the United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed forces, no

eservation, and ratification will be exchanged with the other signatory powers of the pact—Great Britain. France and Japan—at the earlies: possible date.

31 Roll Calls Taken

All other reservations were voted down by decisive majorities. In the course of four hours thirty-one roll-calls were taken. Amendment after amendment was attempted by the op-position, but the Republican organiza-

ader, one of the American delewho helped negotiate the the treaty, made good his promise to the administration and delivered twelve Democratic votes in favor of ratification. Without his assistance, the treaty probably would have been rejected, because four Republicans broke away from their

party lines and voted against the pact. Four Republicans voted against

favor of ratification and twenty-

Result of Roll Call. Here is the official roll call: Republicans for-55. Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Calder, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins,

per, Phipps, Poindexter, Rawson, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Stan-Shortridge.

(Ind.), Weller and Willis, Democrats for-12. Broussard, Dial, Fletcher, Kendrick, McKeller, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Ransdell, Trammell, Underwood and Williams.

Republicans against—4.
Borah, France, La Follette and Johnson (Cal.)

Democrats against—22.
Ashurst, Carroway, Culberson,
Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison,
Heffin, Hitchcock, King, Gverman, Pittman, Reed, Robinson,
Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith,
Stanley, Swanson, Walch (Mass) Stanley, Swanson, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.), and Watson (Ga.). Only two Senators were absent. They were Crow of Pennsylvania, Republican, and Jones of New Mex-ico, Democrat. Both would have voted for ratification if they had

been present, it was announced Began Voting at Noon.

When the Senate met at noon. It By previous agreement all talk was out of order. Unusually large crowds, which thronged the galleries, grew restive in the monotony of roll-call after roll-call, unbroken by debate, but there were always plenty of people waiting in the corridors to fill the places of

The opposition mustered its maxlmum strength on reservations de-signed to convert the four-power pact into a sort of league of na-tions. Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Robinson, of Arnation will require every possible series of such reservations, providing for the calling of general conferences whenever the peace of the world is menaced. One of Senator Walsh's reservations mustered the high-water mark of the opposition, but was beaten, 55 to 26. Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin presented a series of six reservations and forced roll-calls on all of

them. One of them would have required the British and Japanese t abrogate their 1913 agreement. other would have conferred inde-pendence on the Philippine. All were beaten by large main " Senator Johnson of California apnext with its reservation peared next with its reservations. His first one declared that the

Continued On Page Fue